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revolt; and later, when the latter attained his ends, the plots formed against him by lesser men, who were desirous of rule. The interesting fact is brought out that the ordinances made for the colony by virtue of Las Casas's representations in Spain were the direct cause of the first insurrection. The document is admirably although somewhat diffusely written, and is highly valuable to the student of South American history.

The defects of the series are obvious. No list of the documents to be published has been sent out, so that the public knows neither the scope nor the extent of the volumes to be issued; a recent prospectus announces that there are now in preparation Alonso de Çorita's hitherto unpublished *Relación de las cosas notables de la Nueva España*; the rare *Comentarios de lo acaecido en las jornadas que hizo á las Indias*, together with unpublished documents; and various historical-geographical relations concerning Central America. A personal letter from Señor Graiño, of the publishing house, states that he intends to publish three or four volumes each year, and that the collection will contain the "most important and unpublished documents" that come to his notice, concerning either North or South America, provided that authors and originals are Spanish. One already selected is the unpublished *Historia de la conquista, pérdida y restauración del reino y provincias de la Nueva México* by Juan de Villagutierre y Sotomayor.

There is no general editor and hence no general introduction, a most serious lack. The volumes are not published chronologically. Annotation is deplorably weak, being limited to bibliographical notes in the several introductions, and to notes showing erasures in the original manuscript, and corrections made by the immediate editor. A few good maps and plans, of which the Spanish archives contain many in manuscript, would help the series out wonderfully, but the illustrations appear to be limited to those contained in the original document. A slightly greater outlay by the publishers would greatly enhance the value of the series, and would justify a higher price per volume. The bibliographical notes are valuable, and the introduction accompanying each volume or work is useful. It has been suggested to the publishers that a number of documents on Louisiana, Florida, and Cuba would be welcomed in the United States.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Die amerikanische Revolution, 1775-1783. Entwicklungsgeschichte der Grundlagen zum Freistaat wie zum Weltreich unter Hervorhebung des deutschen Anteils. Für das deutsche und amerikanische Volk geschrieben von ALBERT PFISTER. (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger. 1904. Pp. x, 400; vi, 429.)

THE author of this new history of the American Revolution betrays a rather haphazard knowledge of the bibliography of his subject, but on the whole has written a book so full of suggestion and new points of

view for the student that it would be captious to attack the book from its weak side. He begins his treatment with the origin and emigration of the Puritans. Though he grows sentimental occasionally, and writes in an exalted, rhetorical style, yet the resulting impression is not as a rule untrue. He traces the gradual expansion of the Massachusetts colony, the founding of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and watches constantly for the influences that tend to make them freedom-loving and independent. He then passes to the founding of Virginia and the "feudal state" of Carolina. From the characteristics of the South, the author goes to the subject of the middle colonies, his real interest. After discussing the struggle between the Netherlands, Sweden, and England for possession, he treats at some length the coming of the Swabians and Palatines, and the several German settlements in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Here he calls attention for the first time to the subject which is emphasized throughout the two volumes—the influence of the Germans upon America and the American Revolution. Though the conventional story of the war is told with far too much emphasis upon the details of battles, yet the theme upon which the author lingers with fondness and some exaggeration is the "deutscher Anteil". The superiority of the character of the middle states is too strongly asserted (I, 95-96). After telling of the struggle with France for the possession of North America, Herr Pfister devotes about fifty pages to a view of the economic and spiritual conditions in America just before the great struggle with England. Following this first period is a valuable chapter treating of the European conditions at the outbreak of the quarrel with England. The Netherlands, Spain, Austria, the German Empire, Prussia, and France are discussed with reference to the attitude that they are likely to take toward the coming struggle. The new point of view gives especial value to this chapter. From this on the treatment of the Revolution is very conventional except for the emphasis placed upon such subjects as the proportion of Germans who took the patriot side (I, 268-272). On the basis of several pamphlets written by Germans urging their fellow-countrymen to embrace the patriot cause, the author concludes that they were, as a rule, active patriots. The preponderance of evidence seems to me to show that the Germans of eastern Pennsylvania were very slow to embrace the patriot cause—or any other. They wanted to be let alone to till their farms. C. H. Lincoln in his *Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania*, which Herr Pfister does not seem to know, gives the truer view. Again, the author gives eleven pages (I, 298-309) to the German mercenaries. An amusing evidence of the intense German spirit of the writer is seen (I, 390) where the Declaration of Independence is discussed. Klopstock greeted it as the dawning of a new day. Herder hoped that republican America was called to create a new civilization. Kant, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller were all delighted. In Germany, says Herr Pfister, all was pure enthusiasm, sheer joy, but in

France it was merely a greed for revenge! Frederick the Great is also represented as the friend of and sympathizer with America, in spite of much evidence to the contrary. The most interesting and valuable parts of this work are those which discuss subjects of German interest, but the limits of this review permit only a bare list of such subjects, and such a list is worth while because it is for these things that the book is worth consultation. Steuben's work and the German element in the army at Valley Forge are given fifteen pages. On page 158 of the second volume there is a curious and rather strained comparison of America in 1778 and Germany in 1815. The "hotter and swifter flowing colonial blood" is supposed to account for the fact that America in ten years succeeded in attaining a national constitution, while Germany delayed until 1871. This instance illustrates the author's peculiar tendency to philosophical generalizations of a fanciful nature. When the French begin to take active part in the struggle, Herr Pfister again takes occasion to draw attention to the "deutscher Anteil", and Lafayette's services are compared with Steuben's (II, 353). Some interesting views of Frederick the Great are given (II, 160-168). After the story of the American Revolution is completed, the author continues the history through the making of the Federal Constitution. He then sketches the expansion of the United States, and the influence of German migration—all in a rather eulogistic strain. He sees in the German struggle for unity an imitation of the American struggle, and he never misses throughout the book an opportunity to use American history to point a moral for the German people. On the whole, it is a curious book, well worth writing, even if peculiar in its workmanship. It ought to give German readers a kindly and not untrue impression of the American Revolution.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

Winslow Papers, A. D. 1776-1826. Printed under the auspices of the New Brunswick Historical Society. Edited by Rev. WILLIAM O. RAYMOND, M.A. (St. John, N. B.: The Sun Printing Company, Ltd. 1901. Pp. 732.)

THESE are the papers of Judge Edward Winslow, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, who was a lineal descendant of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth colony. After his graduation from Harvard in 1765, he was associated with his father, an important office-holder of Plymouth, and he espoused the cause of the crown when the Revolution began. Gage appointed him to the offices of collector of the port of Boston and registrar of probate for Suffolk county, which he held until the evacuation, when he retired to Halifax, taking with him all the records; these, however, were returned after the peace. He was active during the war, and subsequently held many important posts for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He died in 1815.

The publication of this collection is due to the generous coöperation of Francis E. Winslow, of Chatham, New Brunswick, and the New